Industrial Fair.

BLJOU THEATRE-2-S:15-A Society Fa6.

BROADWAY THEATRE-2-S-Country Circus.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore Gallery. CASINO-2-8:15-Fencing Master.

CHICKERING HALL 2 8:15 Concert. COLUMBUS THEATRE-C-8:15 Shadows of a Great DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Hunchback. EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S 15-A Girded Fool. RAND OPERA 1 OUSE-2-8-A Fair Reb 1. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Mulligan Guar HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Diplomacy HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Little T HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-4

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Americans Abroad.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Isle of Char

MUSIC HALL-8:15-Russian Folk-Song Concert. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Aristociacy. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Aristocracy, PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2-8:15-County Fair, STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-The Musked Ball, THEATRE-2-Judah. 8:15-John

TONY PASTOR'S-8-Vandeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Candy. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-The Ensign

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111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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owner's risk.
BACK NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Daily and
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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE,—Main office of The Tribune, 1'4 Nassauss, New-York, Main untowing office, 1.2'2 Broadway, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Premier Ribot and Minister Bourgeois appeared before the Panama Canal Investigating Committee: M. Bourgeois promised to produce certain judicial documents under a pledge resumed its sittings in London. Ahlwardt was found guilty, in Berlin, of libelling Herr Loewe, and was sentenced to five months imprisonment

Congress.-The House in session, - The Printing bill was passed. _____ The House Committee on Military Affairs finished the Military Appropriation bill.

Domestic.-It was reported in Cincinnati that the Presbytery had acquitted Professor II. P. Smith on the first charge against him. Miss Julia Hall, of New-Canaan, Conn., wandered away from her home a second time. --- Two men were killed and a third fatally wounded in New-Orleans; they are thought to be victims of the Matia. - R. R. Paulson, a mining engineer of Detroit, shot himself in a hotel in Boston - Massachusetts officials denied a sensational story that paupers were being shipped to New-York.

City and Suburban.-Republican leaders of the State held an important conference. Parkburst made another statement about Police Superintendent Byrnes, - Democratic Senators came to the city and held a conference with W. Whitney. The New-York Wesleyan Alumni Association had its annual dinner. Teachers in St. Paul's school, Garden City, went on strike. - Charles E. Whitehead, a broker, killed himself, = Stocks were active on buying for both accounts. The Gould stocks were conspicuously strong, and Wes'ern Union gained over 3 per cent. Money on call ruled at 4 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 40 1-2.

Returns from fifty-seven of the sixty counties in the State indicate a decisive majority against all three of the constitutional amendments voted on last month. The largest vote by far is that against the amendment providing for additional Supreme Court Judges; and it is possible that the one authorizing the sale of the Onondaga Salt Springs may prove to be carried when the complete figures are in. It is evident that the voters did not take a profound interest in the questions raised by these amendments. A Presidential year is, in fort, a bad time to submit proposed changes in the Constitution to a popular vote.

Does Mr. Cleveland understand clearly the momentous character of the address he is to make to the Reform Club to-night? Thereby hangs much. It appears from our Washington news this morning than nearly 300 Democrats. great and small, in Congress are anxiously waiting for his words in order to ascertain what their own opinions are on questions of party policy. The whole of the first week of the short session has been wasted because the Democrats, not having heard from their chief, were fearful lest they might "put their foot in It is to be hoped that Sir Oracle appreciates he-can he-fail to sound the keynote?

passed it yesterday, but not until a large number of important sections had been stricken out. Although this measure will effect a large saving in money, it was opposed by Mr. Holman, that tant of Mr. Croker, the uncrowned king of this stickler for economy, and a considerable number of other members. The Senate should insist on the adoption of the bill in its original

In electrodance with the orders issued a day or two ago by Mayor Grant, the work of removing wires that are useless or that have been erected unlawfully will begin this morning. There are rumors abroad that favoritism has been shown in the granting of permits to string wires, and that the property of certain companies is not to be disturbed. If these are well founded, an investigation is in order. The Board of Electrical Control has been exceedingly quiet for a considerable time, and mischief may have been brewing.

The replies which have begun to reach the Quarantine Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, in answer to the letters of inquiry recently sent out, show how deep an interest is felt in the question of establishing a National quarantine. Although this matter has heretofore been left almost exclusively to State control, there appears to be no doubt of the National Government's right to take full charge of the subject and to establish uniform regulations for all ports. Congress has already taken up the question, but continued agitation secured.

LYING FROM FORCE OF HABIT. A favorite question in the old-fashioned debating societies and lyceums where the intelligent youth of the country used to whet their intellects against each other and prepare themselves for usefulness in Common Councils, State Legislatures, Congress and corner groceries, was, "Is a lie ever justifiable?" compilation has ever been made of the results of the debates, consequently there is no way to get at a consensus of opinion on the subject, but we believe it is safe to say that no debating society or lyceum ever voted that an utterly unnecessary, illogical, unreasonable, absurd, ridiculous and entirely useless lie could be justified under any circumstances. The Democratic newspapers which have been saying for several days past that the Republicans are sending money into Wyoming, Kansas and Montana or any other State where the Legislature is in doubt to influence the election of United States Senators cannot accordingly find anything in the records of the debating societies which during the last forty years have discussed exhaustively the justifiableness of a Canada and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sunday
Tribune: 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semt. Weekly and
Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.
EMITTANCES. Result by Postal Order. Express Order.
Check. Dark, or Registered Letter, Cash or Pestal
Note if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the
owner's risk. which they ought to break themselves if pos- and influence, and he can be of much service sible. it may be admitted that some intelligent

and not over-conscientious Democrats, outside of newspaper offices, and possibly a few Mugwumps whose scruples were overcome by what they considered the supreme and overshadowing necessity for electing Mr. Cleveland, did racitly approve if not openly justify the course of the sensational Democratic newspapers in charging that the Republicans had raised an enormous corruption fund: that Mr. Frick of the Carnegie Company had contributed several hundred thousand dollars to it; that Federal officeholders were assessed, manufacturers queezed, and all that sort of campaign talk. They may have thought that this wholesale lying was necessary to elect Mr. Cleveland; and the election of Mr. Cleveland being so essential to good government and such an unmixed good to the Nation that it was on the whole justifiable, or at least not so reprehensible as to call for any protest or sign of disapof secrecy from the committee. - The bimet- proval on their part. And it may be that allists in the Monetary Conference are indignant | they would not have condemned it if they had at the alleged obstruction offered by Great Brit- | known that all the outery was gotten up by ain. == The India Currency Committee has the Democratic managers simply to conceal life, and anything else would probably have the fact that they had raised and were using most effectively the largest fund ever applied to election purposes in a political campaign.

But that is all over. Why keep up this sort of thing when the necessity for it if any ever existed has ceased: when it is not only unnecessary, but illegical, ridiculous and absurd? There is no earthly reason now for Republicans to be sending money into any State to influence a Senatorial election. They recognize the fact that they have been defeated in the election, and that for the next two years at least the Democrats will control the Executive department and one branch of Congress. They accept the result with cheerful philosophy What is more, we believe it is their unanimous desire that the party coming into power shall have the opportunity to carry out the professions and promises they have so profusely made, upon the strength of which the people have intrusted them with control. They have nothing to gain by holding on with feeble grasp to a single branch of the Government with only the power to obstruct legislation. They believe the people have made a mistake in putting their trust in a party that has no definite purpose nor policy except to hold office and evade its responsibilities. And they beheve that the best thing that can now happen to the country is to have the responsibility for legislation as well as administration go with the offices. Only so can the Democratic party be fairly tested upon its professions and promises; only so can the people discover their mistake. Obstruction for the sake of obstruction is not the policy of Republicans. They are good citizens and they bow to the will of the majority. More than that, they do not propose to leave any excuse to the party coming into power for evading the responsibility

it has invited. There is neither truth nor reason nor common sense in the absurd charge that Republicans are sending money into doubtful States or that they have any desire to influence the Senatorial elections in them. The falsehood is too foolish and illogical to receive a moment's credence from any intelligent person. Such lying without any sort of justification or excuse must be simply from force of limbit, If the sensational Democratic newspapers cannot being themselves to abandon it entirely we suggest that they at least "swear off" from it until there's another election in sight.

MR. GILROY'S OPPORTENITY. The members of the Board of Estimate and App rtionment ought to invite Mayor-elect Gilroy to sit with them in the consideration of the final estimates. As Commissioner of Pullie Works Mr. Gilroy has no voice or vote in the deliberations of the powerful body which it' if they said anything or proposed anything, decides what amounts each department of the city government shall have to spend. In the the situation and his own responsibility. Will closing days of this year this board will settle the appropriations for the next municipal year. Mr. Gilroy as the incoming head of the city Reform has long been demanded in the print- government ought to have an opportunity to ing and distribution of public documents, and express his views and to give his advice as to a well-considered and comprehensive bill on these appropriations. If he will raise his voice the subject was passed by the Senate at the and use his influence in opposition to extravalast session. It was drawn up by the Joint gance in the outlay of the departments, the Committee on Printing, after careful study and taxpayers will take heart and hope to see him thorough investigation. The House has been as Mayor try to keep the taxes down, and aim considering the bill this week, and finally to secure for the city satisfactory returns for

its enormous expenditure. In Tammany Hall, cause it. The Tribune is not in the habit of and as Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Gilroy has been an able and resourceful adjutown. The people would like to see him, even before he takes the Mayor's chair, show clearly whether he is on the side of prodigality and waste, or, is willing to take the part of a watchdog of the city treasury.

That treasury sadly needs watchdogs, grim of look, fiered of grapple, and as tenacious as bull terriers. A great deal of idle nonsense has been written and uttered by the apologists and defenders of Tammany misrule in this city as to the large results obtained by the municipal government with a low rate of taxation. People who accept the representations of the Tammany advocates forget that this city possesses franchises of vast value, from which a generous revenue is derived, although that revenue would be many times larger if the franchises of the metropolis had been used to the greatest legitimate advantage. But the general fund of the city brings in about \$4,000,000 annually, and to that extent relieves the citizens from the burdens of taxation. Moreover the city is putting out millions of new bonds every year. The city debt has been prodigiously increased in recent years by issues of bonds for new parks, for the enlarged water supply, for docks and piers, for pavements and other purposes. The issues of bonds and the revenues from the general fund explain in large measure the low tax-rate of Newwill be necessary before the proper action is York. Commissioner Gilroy's recent quarterly report shows that in three months more than \$1,700,000 was expended in his department. And his is only one of the departments of the

city government. amass with such startling swiftness; the conspicuous evidences of rapidly acquired wealth possessed by Tammany officials; the \$25,000 salary paid to the City Chamberlain; the \$40,000 income of the Sheriff ; the great numbers of overpaid officials, who give to the publie service only a few hours of their time in the course of a week; the expansion of the outlay for street cleaning from about \$500,000 seventeen years ago to more than \$2,000,000 in 1892: the appalling increase of appropriations in many departments-all these things prove that extravagance and spendthrift recklessness are prevalent in our municipal misgovernment. All the people of New-York want to know whether Mayor-elect Gilroy intends to practise economy or to throw away public money with both hands, as has been too frequently the practice. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment can give him a suitable and becoming opportunity to put himself on record by inviting him to share its deliberations over the final estimates. Of course, under the law, he can have no vote on these estimates. But his opinions are certain to have great weight to the community if he will give prudent and sagacious advice on the appropriations. People will then know what to expect of him as Mayor.

THE JERSEY CITY COLLISION.

The railroad accident in a suburb of Jersey City on Thursday supplied an illustration of the way in which clear intelligence, courageous presence of a sudden emergency to perform a fine deed. It supplied at the same moment a painful reminder of the risks which railread managers and employes incur and of the dangers which no system, however perfect in theory, entirely removes. Thomas Morris, the flagman, did just the right thing at the right time, when he saw a woman fall close to the track over which he knew an outbound train was about to pass. Judging that she would be startled and confused and in trying to get up and away would probably be run down h hurried to her and held her firmly where sho lay until the approaching train had rushed by them. Nothing else was needed to save her been ineffectual. Thomas Morris had all his wits about him.

But owing to an unfortunate sequence of events this admirable action was followed by a serious disaster. The thick fog prevented a clear view of what had happened, and, under the supposition that some one had been run over, the train which in fact had done no harm and was proceeding safely was stopped. This unforeseen delay destroyed the narrow margin of safety provided by the schedule, and moment later a rear collision more or less seriously injured fourteen persons, one of whom has since died. The engineer of the second train is said to have known that the block before him was not clear, but if so he trusted to the normal headway of the timetable and took the chances of running into an obstacle which he could not see. Except for the fog he would have had that clear knowledge of the situation which the customary signals failed to give him, and probably would have succeeded in aveiding a disaster. Doubtless the conditions were trying. A dense fog is a dangerous foe on sea and land. It obscures signals that are meant to be seen and confuses those that are meant to be heard. No abso-Inte security against the snares which it sets in the path of travellers has ever been devised. But experience of this fact is not always and everywhere made the motive for extreme vigilance. Indeed it has sometimes seemed to induce a fatalistic mood in persons charged with the safety of ships and trains, as

Who then is to blame for the Jersey City collision? Or who is most to blame? The engineer of the second train is supposed to have known that he was entering a forbidden block, but in his behalf it is represented that his superiors expect their engineers to discegard the signals under certain circumstances. traffic being heavy and loss of time a serious matter. This is not a triffing accusation, and it is to be hoped that the railroad officials will refute it at once if they can. It is hard to cause disaster than a block system which is disregarded. It does more than promise conditions of safety which it does not fulfil. It actually multiplies the perils which it is supposed to minimize. If in this particular case it should be proved that the fog completely obliterated the signals, behind that excuse would still remain the fact that two trains were sent out on the same track with an interval of only one minute between them. On a clear day this may be a safe margin, but a timetable cannot be arbitrarily aftered whenever unfavorable conditions are developed, and managers ought to regard that fact in making up their schedules. A headway of one minute is not uniformly justifiable. Travellers doubt less demand swift and frequent trains, and considerations of duty as well as advantage require that the demand should be supplied officials are under no obligation to gratify the

founding an indictment on every obscure misfortune, but there are disquieting elements in this case which require a close scrutiny.

THE PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS.

When the returns come in, it is probable that the Democrats will appear to be in a minority. in spite of their really extraordinary victory. In one State after another, as the full returns appear, it is found that the decline of the Republican vote is due to a considerable vote thrown away upon the candidates of the People's party. In a few counties the Democrats have polled more votes than four years ago, but in a great many counties the Republicans. notwithstanding the increase in four years have polled fewer votes, and the obvious explanation is found in the heavy vote in those counties for candidates who could not be elected. It may be fairly said that nobody imagined the candidates of the People's or the Prohibition parties could be successful, for if by any accident the election had been thrown into the House it was certain that there the Democratic candidate would succeed. Thus Democratic success in 1892 seems not

to be due to the positive strength of that party. but to large diversion from the Republican vote. It is not intended to blink the fact that the third and fourth party voters were presumably anxious to defeat the Republicans, though they did not see fit to vote directly for Mr. Cleveland. He succeeded, not because there was a majority of voters for him, but because in many States there was a small but sufficient minority opposed to the Republican party and policy and yet not in favor of the Democratic party The big fertunes which Tammany contractors and policy. This fact may carry in it the history of the next four years. The Demoerats come into power by the half-unintended aid of men opposed to the Democratic party. its candidates and its policies. It will be the natural endeavor of the party so situated to win to its support those who have taken a middle ground. For reasons which are too obvious to require mention, that party can never hope to gain the votes of the Prohibitionists. Men who throw away their rights of citizenship on that ticket may have but little sense, and yet they have too much to expect any advantage by electing candidates of the Democratic party. The Democrats must, therefore, bend their energies to capture the voters who make up the People's party.

No sensible man supposes that this can be lone except by satisfying the wishes of the People's party in respect to some one of its fanaticisms. "Money, Land, Transportation," are its watchwords; a monopoly in each of these it supposes to exist, and is anxious to overthrow. The Democratic party cannot seize the railroads and telegraphs of the country for public use, and is well aware that it would go out of sight for half a century if it should make the attempt. So with the scheme to enable men to borrow money on land at pleasure, or the more radical scheme of Mr. George. Any attempt to meet the wishes of the People's party in that direction would be simply fatal to Democratic success. But the bottom of the so-called People's movement, and the beginning of its platform, is the money question. Unless the Democrats supply more money withpurpose and prompt action co-operate in the out any reasonable limit as to amount, more money without any regard to its soundness or its purchasing power, they are going to meet more serious trouble in the great Democratic States than they ever yet have seen.

Free coinage is one phase of this idea, the Sub-Treasury scheme another, and the State bank plan a third. But they all mean degradation of the circulating medium. Abundant money is the cry; cheap and bad money is the meaning. If the Democrats jilt this more money party, they may look out for themselves in the strongest Democratic States. In that case, some of the most capable Democrats of Texas say, even Texas would become extremely doubtful for Democratic candidates. But if the Democrats keep coquetting with this new movement and win its favor, they will drop out of sight in Eastern States and in commercial cities throughout the country.

The English Government is at the present moment engaged in devising measures for the restriction of foreign immigration. Innumerable deputations and petitions have been received during the last year by the authorities from all parts of the Kingdom; and it is urged upon the Government that the principles of Free Trade do not bind the nation to receive all the penmiless paupers reaching the British shores from Russia, Austria and Germany. In Great Britain the labor market is already so overstocked that the natives have to be sent away to the New World y means of assisted emigration. But the relief which would be otherwise secured thereby is entirely nullified by the overwhelming stream of aliens from Northeastern Europe, who quietly and steadily displace native labor, living upon wages on which no English workman could

The census reports that there were \$62,610,000, 000 of wealth in this country in 1800. If this was the fact against which the people protested by Mr. Cleveland's election, their action was quite intelligible.

The present scandal at Paris in connection with the Panama Cana! Company is cited by many both at home and abroad, as an illustration of the alleged fact that Republican morals were just as corrupt as were those of the Empire, and that the code of political, commercial and social honor if all precautions were worthless because no one is even inferior to that which prevailed in the days of the Tuileries. This appears to us an altogether unjust conclusion, and one not warranted by the facts. In the days of Napoleon III the public conscience in France was blunted to such an extent that it tolerated corruption and dishonesty far greater even than that at present being brought to light in connection with the Panama Canal. Indeed the popular indignation now called forth by the latter, and the imperious demand on the part of the public for the investigation of the fraud and for the punishment of the offenders, conclusively prove that a far higher moral tone prevails in the France conceive of a device more exactly adapted to of to-day than in the France of Napoleon III and of King Louis Philippe.

Mr. Sheehan says that Mr. Murphy is the only Democratic candidate for the Senatorship and that his nomination in caucus will be practically ananimous. The modest and retiring disposition of the other Democrats of the State, in view of Mr. Murphy's candidacy, is so impressive as to be almost touching.

The whole world has reason to rejoice in the reestablishment of confidence and tranquility in France, and the congratulations of the great Republic of the Western world should be especially frank and hearty.

Economists who delight to frighten us with pictures of an overcrowded world, will find instructive reading in the report drawn up by the committee of the French National Legislature in connection with the Government bill for the proas far as is reasonably possible. But railroad tection of public health. In Eagland, France, Germany and Belgium, the number of births per whims of their patrons at the cost of safety.

On the contrary, they are bound to protect the public against itself, if need be, and to refuse facilities which would involve peculiar perils.

There is every reason for a rigid investigation of this disaster and a careful consideration of all the conditions which contributed to the conditions are the conditions after the conditions in the condition is steadily falling. The country the country is slower in some of these countries, but is marked in all. During the last decade the birth rate in England has fallen from 31.5 to 30.2 per thousand; in Belgium from 31.5 to 28.7; in Germany from 38.9 to 35.7; and in France from 25 to 21.8. In the latter country there were 42,000 fewer births in 1890 that in thousand of population is steadily falling. The

1889, and 99,885 fewer than in 1883. It will be seen from this that all fears of an overcrowded globe are superfluous and that nature has means of her own for averting a calamity of that char-

Democratic leaders was about to be held in this city, for the purpose of setting the next Adminstration on a safe course, seems to have been exactly accurate except as to the date. caperior persons who derived much satisfaction from refuting the story are now kindly invited to refute themselves.

The Adjutant-General of the State has only good words for the conduct of the National Guard regiments who were on duty at Buffalo during he strike last summer. What he says of their patriotic spirit and soldierly qualities" is cerainly deserved. It is a satisfaction, too, to note ieneral Porter's emphatic statement that the experience at Buffaio demonstrated the value of the work done in the State camps at Peckskill, and showed that the methods employed in that school of the soldier are superior to those proposed elsewhere. There could scarcely be a more impresave indersement of the State camp and the ideas

PERSONAL.

The late Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Etchwond, Va. who died in-t Monday, once went to Charleston, on hort notice, to look after the Richmond and Danville Railroad's Interests, amounting to \$3,000,000, in som awsuit. He reached the courtroom while the case eas pending, and quietly took a seat within the bar. t was not long before a prominent lawyer of the Calmetto State, Colonel Pope, politely infilmated is im that this sanctum was only for the profession; whereupon, without explanations, Colonel Gordon with frew from the sacred precincts. But at the proper me he arose and began his argument in the case He then made a speech of over four hours in length which was said to have been one of the greatest el ever heard at that bar. Arrayed against him Colonel Pope and other eminent lawyers, but ourt unanimously sustained Colonel Gordon, and he his case. This was one of the greatest victories

Ex-Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, has been very ill ith pneumonia, but he is expected to recover.

The late Monsignor Verius, Condjutor Bishop of Fritish New Guinea, received news of his appointment hile he was in mud up to his knees, helping to draw ogs from a swamp wherewith to build a mission

Professor Charles Sequard has been lecturing in heladelphia on the wickedness of that city and Bos on; and he pronounced the two cities worse than In the modern Athens much indignation is feit, especially over the instinuation that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is a playlarist; To get even with Professor Sequard, "The Boston News" calls him a Radyard Kipling."

A chair in Egyptology at University College, Oxord, was founded by Miss Amelia Edwards, by a rovision in her will; and it will be filled by Professor v. M. Flinders Petrie, who will enter upon his duties Daviel H. Chandler, of Portland, Me., who in 1863

ad one of the best military bands in the service of the Government, and is one of the oldest bandmasters Another of Edward Everett Hale's beautiful Ideas as been realized: "The Noon Rest," a resort for shoprirls in Boston, where not only a midday lunch car

e procured, but a parlot, piano, easy chairs, couche-nd a mending-basket may be found. The enterprise conducted by the Lend-a-Hand Club. The Hon, Edward J. Phelps, Mr. Cleveland's Minter to England, tells a reporter that he does not to be invited to become Secretary of State under Administration.

Colonel "Brad" Smalley, of Vermont, it is generally conceded, will have the privilege of dividing up he 600 loaves and fishes of patronage in the Green dominaln State among the 16,000 Democrats who re-de there; and as the age of miracles is over, curious ankees are wondering how he will make them go

Suspicions are entertained in Washington that Mr. leveland does not want Isaac Pusey Gray in his abinet; and that neither Senator Voorhees nor Senfor Turple is anxious to promote that Hoosier's ortines. Gray, however, is said to have his eye on urple's seat, and to have the backing of the Hendricks lement in the party; so that it is premature to regard im as politically dead yet.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Transcript" says that an English butler, who had been employed in several Boston families, recently got homesick and went back to London. Whenever the applied for a place and showed is last recommendation dated Boston, he was told at no Englishman wished to employ a fellow spoiled by lax American methods. So he has been driven back o hoston, where he is now supposedly training his resent employer to be severe with him in the English mahlon.

"I tell you," said Farmer Begosh, "these politicians is a smart set. Jes' before election I had a purty

"I tell you," sha farmer begon, "these pointerains air a smart set. Jes' before election I hed a purty mirrer escape."

"How was it?" asked the store proprietor.

"I went to town, an' when I got to the tavern a teller shoved a book and a pen at me an' says: Register.' No, you don't; says I. What's the matter? says he. I've registered one?, to hum, ays I, 'an' you know it. You belong to the opper-tition, an' want ter hev me jugged fur repeatin', "

"Washington Star."

A Philadelphia heathuilder is constructing the first ight-cared racing shell ever made of atuminum. It is intended for the use of the Cornell crew, and will be ready in March. Some time ago the same builder built a single-scult shell of aluminum, and it proved to be a very strong boat and four pounds lighter than similar boat constructed from any other materials sed. He is consident that the Cornell boat will be least ten seconds faster than a bont of paper of edar. The aluminum from which it is made is one wentieth of an inch thick and weighs about seven sances to the square foot. The builder has order for twelve other aluminum boats.

THE PRISONER.

A man's skull is his lifelong julk A man's skull is his lifelong july.

Heidad its prison bars.

From its eye windows does the soul.

Peep at the earth and stars;
lim, unlike julis of wood or stone.

Its prisoner ever dwells alone.

Though through its front doors perfumed gales
Are blown from glens of gladness,
And through its back doors music strains
Roll in in waves of madness,
And though he hear and heed each tone,
The prisoner still must dwell alone.

Though past the windows of the fall Sweep scenes of solemn splendor, And through the doors float hymns of joy Or digges deep and tender, The prisoner hears the mirth and moan But in his jail he dwells alone.

No lover ever knows the soul
He loves in all its sweetness;
The fallest love, however strong
Is marred by incompleteness;
No heart is ever fully known,
The others are The prisoner ever dwells alone. (Sam Walter Foss in Yankee Blade.

he Spree from destruction when its shaft broke the other day is puzzling those who remember that is old friend and coworker, Mr. Bliss, was killed in the terrible Ashtabula disaster a few years ago although presumably he prayed as fervently those who were on the Spree, "Even a man a gifted in prayer as D. L. Moody," says "The Rosion "should give the larger laws of the Ruler of the Universe a little more humble praise, and the efficacy of evangelical praying a little less On the whole, General Howard's 'intuition' that the passengers would all be saved was a good deal more like the simple faith enjoined upon the children of

Mr. Moody's expressed belief that prayer saved

Fooling Him.—Mike—Oh, but I fooled the boss in great stoyle, that I did.

Jerry—What doin':

Willo—I filled one hod with brick and just kep'
waltan' up and down thim ladders spry an' the oald
tjit thought I waz workin': (Chicago News Record.

In the Course of the Argument.-Dr. Canon-But, my dear sir, St. Paul forbids women to speak in Dr. Freeland (from Minneapolis)-Huh!

And you think that is an argument! Well, I can ell you that Minneapolis allows women to speak anywhere they choose, and it is a good deal bigger town than old St. Paul.

MUSIC.

THE FIRST WOLFF-HOLLMAN CONCERT.

The doings at Chickering Hall last fight sagged the surmise that in Messrs. Wolff and Hollman a class of our society has found a new plaything which, for a time at least, will prove exceedingly fascinating What the sincere music-lovers of the city will think may perhaps as easily be guessed at. note of an exceedingly amiable first night audience's indiscriminate applause ringing in their ears they will probably say that as between genuine musicianship and old fashioned "virtuosity" the latter still seems to have The circumstance had almost dropped an advantage. out of public notice. The gentlemen have come from the Old World londed down with encomiums of a certain kind which have been industriously exploited. They are beyond question exceedingly clover performers upon their instruments-Mr. Wolff on the violin, Mr. Holiman on the violoncello. They are, in short, virtuosi. If they were so disposed they might such is their technical outfit, play high-class music in a high-class manner. But their ambition does not They wish to dazzle and berud in this channel. wilder. They know that with their attainments such . thing is easily accomplished and that an appeal to the eye is sometimes quite as efficacious in his direction as an appeal to the ear. So they affect the manners of mountebanks without being a musician should not look as same and accas samely as any other person. Genius does not impir ex ravagance or eccentricity of behavior; not even must al genius. It is only because the art in its high state is so profound a mystery to the vast majority of people, and because it is so easy to perstade the public that it transcends ordinary comprehension, that o many musical artists have been found willing to rade on the innocent affection felt for it by the

We have spoken of the two as if they were qually guilty of what the musical people of New-York have come to look upon as a beautiful and beneficent art; but their beres were not equal. Mr. Hollman seems to have soherer and more genuinely artistic nature that his companion, as well as a deeper and broader atelligence and sense of propriety. He has it within him, indeed, to give our music lovers a large and sincere pleasure. He affects an abandon, inted, in his playing, which sometimes leads him ato trouble, but his tone is full, and its sensure beauty ravishing, and his cantilena is generally broad and noble. Mr. Welff, on the contrary, with a technical command over his instrument that is ost admirable, with a skill in phrasing which is delightful, sacrifices these lovely qualities to a lan gaishing sentimentality and an insensate ambition to astound with catch-penny effects in the way of musical performance and personal behavior. He played last night Godard's "Concerto Romantique with its bewitching canzonetta, one of Remenyi's war horses. He played it infinitely better than Remenyl, and was quite as amusing in his obbligate

The newcomers were assisted last night by Mr. Alexander Lambert and Mme. Kate Rolla. The former needs no introduction. The latter is an American soprano recently returned from a solourn of several years in Europe. She is a native of West Virgina, and was formerly a Mrs. Kammelsberg in Chichmal Her stage presence is agreeable, her manner self-possessed and graceful, her art ample for the demands which she made upon it last night, and her voice of pleasant quality without being striking. She sang tastefully and well.

THE RUSSIAN CONCERT.

The first concert of Mme. Lineff's Russian Chop will take place in the Music Hall this evening. The programme embraces thirteen folk-songs, almost eve divided between Great and Little Kussia in careet f origin, and five modern compositions appended for the purpose of showing the characteristics of the Rusdan school of music and how it has been influenced by the music of the people. In this portion of the programme appear the names of Bortniansky, Tschattowsky, Glinka, Dargomijsky and Moussorgsky. The folk songs are all exceedingly beautiful and characterstic specimens of their kind. There are songs soch are sung by the Russian villagers in their Khorc . ta, er pantomimic ring dances, in the social gatherit ga which make up so much of the winter evening life, lave songs, recruit songs which have for their burden the sufferings entailed on the young men of Russia by conscription, songs of the watermen who formerly towed the vessels up the Large rivers and otic songs of the Cossacks, called out by in unions of

the Turks and Poles.

Uneff, who has organical trained the choir, is a native of Her maiden name was Papritz and. mother, from whom she inherited her musical talent, was a pupil of Glinka, the father of Russian opera. She early turned her attention to training, having been selected as assistant choir-master at the school where she was study as when fourteen years old. After finishing her aboling she remained at the St. Katherine In nearly two years as conductor of the charwhich she entered the Conservatory of Mu Petersburg, to continue her stildies as a vocalist. Petersburg, to continue her studies as a vocable soon afterward, however, the went to Moo. Marchesl, in Vienna. At the expiration of these years she began her career as come 'and open stager, her first operatic engagement coming from Moscow. She became interested in the movement to familiarize Russian folk-lore, and conceived the idea of giving lecture-concerts with the help of a choir, owing to the interest excited in London two years ago by a Russian folk-song which she "ig in the native style without accompaniment in a mawing room.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA IN BROOKLYN. Mr. Nikisch's programme at the second moklyn Philharmonic concert yesterday afternoon w teresting and well balanced ore, though for nothing in the way of a novelty. What came procest to it was Mr. Scharwenka's fr h and buoyant first plane concerte, which the comp or played to at he did las greater measure of approval the the Symphony Society's co cart in Music H Boston orchestra contribut a en exceedingithetic and elastic performs coof the orchests tion, which the composer on solored so r warmly, and to which he has a sted so co a portion of the effectiveness of the composwhole. It was well worth and er speedy even at so brief an interval, a u merited well in both his car cities the se calls vouchsafed to him. Bow even's Fifth s was the principal number of the program geness of vie M isch has e 17 was played with a notabl nicety and finish of detail. considerably modified some o the more protect characteristics of his earlier ding of this work; but without sacrificing its abun ant individua-The programme fu ier incl distinction. two bits of foley-music from Be to 's he-wisp and the Faust"-the minust of the will dance of the sylphs-and Weber's Euryanthe" overure. Mr. Nikisch appears especia to deligh in the last named piece, which he include harmonic programmes a year ago tain of a splendidly sonorous in muse in the formance at his hands. The safe programme will be repeated at the Academy of Male to-night.

JAPANESE DANCERS IN THE TREFLEY LYCEUM. There was a large audience at e ring under the auspices of the Genealogical and Mar patrial Society in the Berkeley Lyceum, to listen to wildress that wis to be delivered by Frederick Diodail compson, on "Six Weeks in Japan During the Great by requake of 1881." Mr. Thempson is suffering from a . e cold, and the lecture was read at short notice by an ry S. Cartart. who was listened to with interest jut about half an hour. Two handsome Japanese girls and a musician gave four native dances to the accompaniment samisen (some-what resembling a guitar). The ancers changed their costumes at each dance, and their proposed with a supercriated by the andience. The seasons of the Plum Blossons," "Playing or "The Proposed of the Plum Blossons," "Playing or "The Proposed of the Plum Blossons," and the Plast of the Space of the Space

ing the scenery and life in Japan. ... "mear the were George Peabody Wetmore, Richard Tilliams nd Mrs. H. L. R Enmett, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rice, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Ms. J. C. Wilmerding, Moss Georgiana Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stoyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Beckman, Ward McAllister and Miss Me-Allister, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Banyer Clarkson, Miss Taylor, Dr. Maynard, Miss Jay and Xiss May

TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Great interest is taken among the members of the Bound of Education in the coming election for the presi-dency of that body. There are several conditates for the place. It is believed, however, that Commissioner Robert Maclay, who has been a member of the Roard for reveral years, will be chosen by his colleagues. Eleven votes are necessary for a choice. Mr. Macay is at present the chairman of the Committee on Buildings, and

s a member of severi other committees.

Among the other candidates for the place are Commissioners Sanger and Hubbell. Commissioner Hubbell, it is said, will not allow his name to be used however. in connection with the presidency, in case Counisdoner Muclay appears before the beard as a canditate. missioner Sanger was a cambidate for the place a year ago. Each of the cambidates has many friends among the commissioners. President Hunt, it is said, will not be a candidate for re-election. He has served as predicted several terms with credit-